

Tapes 295, 296, 297

Ken and Marge Sowards

Interviewed: 25 May, 8 June 2001 by Kathleen Irving at their home, 539 W. 720 S., #15, Vernal Utah.

Transcribed: July 2001 by Kathleen Irving

K. Irving (KI): Do you go by Ken or Kenneth?

Ken Sowards: I go by Ken, but, my full name is Kenneth.

KI: Could you tell me the names of your parents?

Ken: My dad's name was Harmon S. Sowards and my mother's name was Ida Jensen Sowards.

KI: Was she from here?

Ken: Both of them were from Manassa, Colorado.

KI: That's where they met and there weren't any other Sowards here until they came?

Ken: Oh, the whole family picked up and came here to Vernal and then part of them moved out to Provo.

KI: When did they come to Vernal? What year?

Ken: Oh, gosh, I wouldn't know. It had to be quite early.

KI: When were you born?

Ken: I was born in 1921 and my father worked for the old Ashley Co-op over across from the two banks in that large building there. I think in about 1919 he went with Continental Oil Company as an agent for them. He was an agent almost to his death and then he bought Continental Oil out and ran the business by himself.

KI: Where was Continental Oil located?

Ken: They had a bulk plant here. A bulk plant is the plant that stores the product and you have gasoline trucks, delivery trucks, to deliver.

KI: Where was the oil delivered?

Ken: The oil was delivered as far east as Rangle, the old town of Artesia, which is now Dinosaur. As far as Gusher and Lapoint, Whiterocks, that area.

KI: What did they deliver, gas, heating oil?

Ken: Everything. Lubricating oils, which were packaged, and bulk gasoline products, diesel fuel, heating oil, all the different types of gasoline.

KI: Do you think he would have moved over here in the teens?

Ken: Oh, I think around 1919.

KI: Just before you were born?

Ken: I think so.

KI: So, how many siblings do you have?

Ken: I have two children. I have James Crandall Sowards and I have Susan Sowards McFarland. I think Jimmy is around 48. My brothers and sisters: I had Glade, he is now an invalid, he's blind and almost incapacitated.

KI: Is he older than you are?

Ken: No, he's younger, eight years younger. He's had a lot of problems with sugar diabetes. Then I had two sisters, my sister Hazel, who lived in Salt Lake City, and my sister Jane, who lives in Salt Lake City.

KI: Did they marry?

Ken: Oh, yes.

KI: What are their married names?

Ken: My oldest sister Hazel was married to Dutch Cannon, Hyrum P. Cannon. My sister Jane was married to Allen H. Tibbles, an attorney there is Salt Lake.

KI: Do you remember what years they were born?

Ken: Oh, no.

KI: Are they older than you?

Ken: Oh, yes. Allen is deceased; my sister Jane is deceased, my sister Hazel is deceased, and my brother-in-law, Hyrum Cannon, is deceased. So our family is almost gone.

KI: Tell me about your mother.

Ken: My mother was from a polygamist family, sixteen in the family. Back in, I can't remember

the exact dates, I think right around 1933, the LDS Church went to my grandfather and wanted to borrow some money. He lent them, at that time, a little over a million dollars. They came back in, I would say about 1990, no before then, I can't remember exactly what year, and wanted to settle with the children. There were two boys out of the sixteen in the family. The two boys took their proportionate share of the money and all the girls said, "No," to the Church, "You keep it. You need it worse than we do."

My grandfather was a huge stockholder in Utah-Idaho Sugar. I don't know how he got around to doing everything he did and make the money that he did, because most of the time he was on missions for the LDS Church.

KI: What was his name?

Ken: His name was Jensen.

KI: His first name?

Ken: Christian.

KI: He had sixteen children, and he had how many wives then?

Ken: My mother never had a chance to live with him or her mother. She was shuttled from aunt to aunt.

KI: Why is that?

Ken: I couldn't tell you. I never did like the old guy. I went over there when I was five years old, over to Manassa. He had the biggest house in town and all painted white, white picket fence out in front of his place. I took a stick and started doing the ups and downs on the fence. He came out and slapped my hands. I didn't think that was too good, for a man like that, doing that. He could have just said, "Now, you don't do that," you know, but he came out and slapped my hands and I never have liked him since.

KI: Did you have very much to do with him afterwards?

Ken: No, and I didn't want to.

KI: I imagine your mother didn't even really know him very much, did she?

Ken: Well, I don't think so, but she didn't talk about it too much.

KI: Did she know her mother?

Ken: Yes, she knew her mother, but she never got to spend any time with her. My mother was a very genuine lady. Oh boy, she was genuine, through and through. You couldn't take better care of kids than my mother did.

KI: How did she and your dad meet?

Ken: Gosh, I don't know.

KI: But your dad was in Manassa at the time, too?

Ken: Yes, we went over about ten years ago to a Sowards reunion. It was held in Jack Dempsey Park. Jack Dempsey is from there and a good friend of my dad's. He used to come through town all the time. He was a good friend of Van Massey's, all the Massey kids' dad, and my dad. He was quite a man, Jack Dempsey was, very, very common. He'd come in here and stay and talk to all the people. He was a very nice man.

KI: Did your parents move over to Vernal so your dad could take the job with the Co-op?

Ken: No, they just moved here. My dad got a job after he got here.

KI: Do you know why they decided to move to Vernal of all places?

Ken: I really don't. My grandfather was a very kind man and I got to spend some time with him...

KI: This would be your father's father?

Ken: Yes. A few summers over in Provo. My grandmother was just a little lady that had dark eyes, the darkest you've ever seen and if she ever looked at you, she almost pierced you. But they were really great people. I can understand why my dad was such a great man, and my dad was really a great man.

KI: It was good you had one set of grandparents that you liked and could spend time with.

Ken: Yeah, oh yeah. And a lot of kids don't get that opportunity to spend time with their grandparents. But it's getting more common now because we're living longer.

KI: How many grandchildren do you have?

Ken: I have three and I have two great-grandchildren.

KI: Tell me about your children. How many do you have?

Ken: Two. I have a boy and a girl.

KI: And they have three children among and then you have two great-grandchildren. Do they live close by?

Ken: My granddaughter lives in Heber and my daughter lives in Salt Lake, and my son lives in Bountiful.

KI: So, you get to see them once in a while, they come out?

Ken: Oh, yeah. We see them every chance we get.

KI: Would you tell me about your wife, too? How did you meet your wife?

Ken: Well, I met my wife my senior year in high school. She came here with her father. Her father worked for New York Life Insurance Company. Previously, he had worked for the Ute Tribe for quite a few years as a cattle inspector.

KI: Tell me what his name was.

Ken: His name was Rosco F. Crandall. He ran sheep before that. He ran sheep up at Wolf Creek, then got into the Depression when the sheep weren't worth anything, and lost everything he had.

KI: What was your mother-in-law's name?

Ken: My mother-in-law's name was Matilda Wilcken. The doctor here in Vernal, Dr. Wilcken, would be a nephew of my wife's mother.

KI: Your wife's name is?

Ken: Marjorie.

KI: Marjorie Crandall Sowards. Let's go back and tell me where you lived when you were a child. You were born here in Vernal.

Ken: Yes. I lived over on First South and Fourth West in the corner house that's still there. My brother lives there now. Later on, my dad gave me the lot next to him and I built a home, a redwood home, right next to my father.

KI: Tell me about your school years.

Ken: Of course, I started out in Central School down here. I went there until the sixth grade, then I moved up into junior high. The junior high used to be in the north building up where the swimming pool is now [approximately 170 S. 600 W. in Vernal]. There used to be two buildings there. Where the swimming pool is used to be the senior high school and just a little way to the north was the junior high school. I went to the junior high school, seventh and eighth grade, then senior high school.

Marge Sowards joins the interview at this point.

KI: We were talking about your junior high school experiences.

Ken: Well, I got to junior high school and spent two years there, quite enjoyable, didn't do too well in my studies. Then, of course, the last four years, of ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth, I spent at Uintah High School.

KI: Was it the old building that had two or three floors?

Ken: Yes, it was an old building that had two floors and it was right where the swimming pool is now.

KI: That's when the seminary building was being used?

Ken: Yes, right next to it.

KI: What did you like to do? What was fun about school?

Ken: I participated in quite a few things. I played basketball all the time I was in school. In fact, when we were seniors we won the state tournament.

KI: What year was that?

Ken: That was 1939 and that's when all the schools were in the same division and we beat them all. I don't know. It just seems like I had a lot of friends and we just did anything we wanted to that was halfway decent, got into a few scrapes. I didn't get into this, but I almost did. They took a cow and put it in Mr. Lundell's office, the principal. And he came the next day and there was cow dung all over in his office. It didn't go over too well. Other than that, I was pretty good in high school. I didn't raise too much Cain.

KI: Were you involved as a class officer or in the clubs or anything?

Ken: Yes. I can't remember what officer I was. I know up through junior I was class president, and then my senior year, I didn't hold an office in the class or the student body.

KI: Marjorie, he told me you met when you were seniors. Had you just moved here?

Marge: We lived out one year. My father worked out here and we came out one year. He asked us to please come out here and live for one year, so we came out and Ken and I met and he ran faster than I could, so then I went back to East High in Salt Lake and he went to the U. [University of Utah], then I went up to the U.

KI: Then you met again, huh?

Ken: Well, we kept going together the minute I went to Salt Lake. I didn't lose her. I knew a beauty when I saw one.

KI: I see! What year were you married?

Ken: 1942.

KI: Did you fight in the Second World War?

Ken: Yes, I did. I was in there for four years.

KI: Which branch of the service were you in?

Ken: The U.S. Navy and I was in the supply corps. That is the division that takes care of all the supplies. I went in as disbursing officer, and I paid all the guys on our ship, plus people in the Fifth and Seventh Fleets. They'd signal us when we were to sea and I'd go over there and go over their payroll records, then I'd pay them.

KI: You didn't see combat then?

Ken: Oh, yeah. We had quite a few nights when the Japanese were coming over and bombing us and strafing us.

KI: Were you in the Pacific?

Ken: Yes, I was. What we did is we put our ship into commission. It was what you call an EC-2 Liberty ship and I was taking care of my duties in the supply corps and they called me to be assistant supply officer on the USS Acumens. I had to go down to New Orleans and put the ship into commission. I left all the crew in between Houston and Galveston, Texas. That's where they were, and I lived, or Marge and I lived, in Galveston. I took her and the baby. The baby had just turned a year old when I sent them back home. How long were you in Galveston, Mom?

Marge: Oh, probably four months. Just while you were at Camp Wallace.

Ken: Camp Wallace, Texas. Yes, that's the place in between the two. So humid that we almost died. The commanding officer made us wear dress uniforms out there in the summer time. We just about died. I'd go home at night and Marge would be there in that place. We were on per diem so we could afford it and we looked the best place up we could find and we stayed at the Coronado Courts. They were just across the street from the seawall. The minute I'd get home at night, I'd grab the baby and Marge and we'd go sit on the beach for almost all night because it was cooler down there. It wasn't hot.

KI: Didn't have a lot of air conditioning back then.

Ken: No air conditioning.

Marge: One place had air conditioning. It was a club.

Ken: TAC Club. Texas Athletic Club. I had a fraternity brother whose wife worked there at the motel. He got me in the TAC Club and we went over there with a good friend from Salt Lake. He was in the Army, Jack Jarman. I got him a pass and we'd go over to the luxurious place. It was the Tiger Room, everything was done like a tiger, and the air conditioning was just so great. Then the maitre d' comes up and taps you on the shoulder and says, "You can't bring an enlisted man into this club." I said, "Well, if he goes, I go." Then I went in and called my friend up on the telephone, so they let us stay there and we stayed there just as long... They kicked us out that night. Do you remember how we enjoyed that air conditioning?

Marge: Oh, it was so cool and nice, and it was so sweltering hot outside. I had long hair and I would braid it at night and it would mildew overnight. So, it was very damp and very hot. But, of course, we were right across from the seawall and when they had a big storm, it would come up over the wall and across the road and under our doorway.

KI: What would have happened without the seawall?

Marge: It would have been right in our place.

Ken: Oh, yeah, it would have been terrible. I can understand before they got that seawall, it would just wash everything out.

KI: Did you enlist in the Navy or were you drafted?

Ken: I enlisted in, oh, I think, clear back in 1940. My first year up at the U. I enlisted. They had some kind of a program and it turned out to be the supply corps.

KI: Because you were already at the university, you became an officer right away, didn't you?

Ken: I guess I did. I became an ensign.

KI: Were you already in the Navy when you got married?

Marge: Yes.

Ken: I was in the Navy, but I didn't have to do anything. I just enlisted and I was sitting there kind of dormant-like.

KI: That would have been before Pearl Harbor, I imagine?

Ken: Yes. Then the day we got married, we got on the train and headed for Boston. I got a scholarship through the university in conjunction with Harvard Graduate School of Business and so I went back there. We spent our honeymoon on the train.

KI: What day did you get married?

Ken: June 1, 1942.

KI: He remembers!

Marge: Yes, he remembers very well.

Ken: That's the only thing I remember. I can't remember the kids' names! She asked me how old the kids were and I couldn't remember. I thought Jim was about 48.

Marge: Yes, he is.

KI: What years were they born?

Ken: '61 wasn't he?

Marge: I've got it in my wallet. I'm not very good at that. Our daughter is past 50.

Ken: Yeah, our daughter is about what?

Marge: 52 or 53. I could look it up if you want the date.

KI: Oh, that's okay.

Marge: No, she's older than that because Jim is about eight years younger than she is.

KI: So, about 56? If he's 48, then she'd be about 56? And she's your oldest?

Marge: Then there's our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren!

KI: I'll bet you've got all their birthdays memorized, don't you? No? That's okay, I understand that. Before I talk to you about after college, I'd like to go back and ask you what you remember Vernal looking like when you were a child. The kind of businesses that were here, community events, and those sorts of things.

Ken: The only way I can explain it: it looked quite old and we didn't have to wait and see what it is now and then compare it to what it was then. Most of us kids knew that it was an older community, with older things, but I remember it as very pleasant. We had Ashton Brothers. We had a friend in Ashton Brothers that was so good to us. The old Vernal Drug where Rice Cooper and Glenn Cooper had the drugstore.

KI: Was that next to Uintah State Bank?

Ken: That's right. Uintah State Bank and then across the street the Bank of Vernal.

Marge: Then wasn't the Co-op across the street from the bank?

Ken: Yeah, the Co-op was directly north of Zions Bank now and that's where my father first worked.

KI: Was it the Co-op when he first worked there, because it became Penney's later. So, it would still have been the Co-op when he was there?

Ken: Yes. It was Ashley Valley Co-op and they had everything. It was just a huge, big general merchandise store.

KI: Did Ashton Brothers start to compete with the Co-op or had Penney's already come in when Ashton Brothers had their department store?

Ken: I think Ashton Brothers to start with competed with Ashley Valley Co-op. They were there for a long, long time. A real old establishment. You see, Mr. Ashton had three boys. One of them had a store in Heber; one of them had a store in Roosevelt, and the other one, Rae Ashton, had a store here in Vernal and this was the bigger of the three stores, here in Vernal.

Rae Ashton probably gave credit to three-fourths of the town. A lot of people couldn't pay him, but it didn't make any difference, he kept letting them get things and was really good to the people of this community.

KI: Were his boys your same age, Stew and Ralph?

Ken: Yes. Ralph was a year younger and Stew was a couple years older.

KI: Did you ever run around with them?

Ken: Oh, yeah, knew them real well. That Stew was a gem, I'll tell you. He was very compassionate and was good to people. I don't think the people knew Ralph like they knew Stew, probably because Ralph didn't make the motion to be good to them. But Stew, hey, they loved Stew, the people of this community.

KI: How long did Stew run that business? The boys took over after a while, didn't they?

Ken: Yeah. I would say that those boys ran that business for forty-one, forty-two years.

KI: I moved here in 1992 and I have friends who have lived here a little bit longer than that and it was still going. So, do you know how long Ashton's ran before they closed it? Do you remember Marjorie?

Marge: I don't remember really when they closed. They had everything. They had the meat market, they had everything. It was a grocery store, too. I don't know if it was earlier. Then they had fabric, well, they had everything. When they closed, they whole thing closed at once, didn't it?

Ken: Yeah.

Marge: And that was how long ago? A long time ago.

KI: Would it have been in the '80s, do you think?

Marge: It was in the '80s, I'm sure.

KI: I've heard stories from one woman in particular who went in there to buy dresses on sale and she said they would run these really, really good sales.

Marge: Yes, and they carried very nice clothes.

Ken: We had a friend who was the head of that department, Hal Duke, who passed away here about six years ago. He really ran that dry goods and ready-to-wear department. He was a sharp marketer.

KI: When you were in high school, did you work in any of the businesses? Did you have a job?

Ken: I worked for my dad. I drove truck. I was kind of a delivery boy and my dad was so good to me. I had a chance through the Harvard Graduate School of Business to be placed in a firm with Illinois Glass Company, one of the big ones, and I didn't take it because my dad had been sick and he had done so much for me, helping me through school. Anything I wanted, I got from my dad. So I came back to Vernal to help him. I've never regretted it. He was down and out when I came back and we got the business going real good and just got it running to where the two of us could make a living and my brother decided he'd come back and go in with us. So, I spent about half a year with him, then I decided to go into the tire business together with my dad and my brother and then I took in two partners in the tire business. We had quite a large tire company. We had about twenty-seven locations in five different states. It was very hard to keep up with. It was a tough son-of-a-gun.

KI: I'm going to ask you some more questions about that in a little while, but I'm going to go back to some of the other businesses that you might remember downtown. Do you remember when the Vernal Theater opened after the war? Can you tell me what it looked like inside?

Ken: Yes. Well, I didn't look at those walls too much.

KI: How about the seats? I heard the seats were a really different sort of seat. Do you remember at all?

Marge: I don't remember them being different.

Ken: They were high-cushioned seats, I know that. But I don't know whether they were all worn out or what, but they were a big seat when you sat down. They were very comfortable.

KI: Do you remember any of the saloons around town, or the bars?

Ken: Yeah, but I didn't go in them. We had a place across from the old bakery where LaMar Hawkins first started his bakery. There was a beer hall across the street and that was Kempton's Beer Parlor.

KI: Can you tell me the block it was in?

Ken: Well, it was on Vernal Avenue and it was about 60 South.

KI: Like where Bud's is right now?

Ken: Right next door to Bud's.

KI: Do you remember the Collier's Furniture Store?

Ken: Oh, absolutely. Mrs. Collier used to teach me in Primary.

Marge: Then there was John Jorgensen. He had a bar right next to the Commercial Hotel.

KI: Where Mr. S is [48 West Main]?

Marge: Yes. Or right in that area, because Mrs. Jorgensen ran the hotel and John had the bar right next to it. I remember them very well because when we came out here we always stayed at the Commercial Hotel. Mrs. Jorgensen would fix tea parties for me. She had all this gorgeous china around the dining room and she would fix me a tea party, and, oh! That was such a treat!

Ken: Right across the street, up a little, was another one and that was Collier's Pool Hall.

KI: That would have been beyond Uintah State Bank on that side of the street in that block?

Ken: No. That would have been on the Zions Bank street, up from that.

KI: Was it still on Main Street or Vernal Avenue?

Ken: Main Street. Then a little later on there was the Shamrock Club. That was right next to the Bank of Vernal on South Vernal Avenue.

Marge: Where was Mrs. Wing's store?

Ken: Up above Ashtons, in between the beer parlor and Ashtons.

Marge: Wong Sing over in Fort Duchesne, was it his son, Wong Wing, was married, then she came and they opened a little store over there. But she came back here and opened a little store

on Main Street at the same time Ashtons was going, right?

KI: Was she Chinese?

Marge: Yes.

Ken: They were excellent people. Very fine people.

Marge: They used an abacus that just fascinated me. Wong Sing, when I lived at Fort Duchesne, he would bring these movies in, the sepia-colored ones, you know. They'd have a mongoose and a snake and all this. We'd go in this old garage at Fort Duchesne and sit on the running boards of the cars and watch these wonderful movies.

KI: No sound?

Marge: Oh, no, no. But we thought those were so special! We liked Wong Sing and Wong Wing. The whole family were very nice.

KI: Why did you live in Fort Duchesne?

Marge: My father was in the Indian Service.

KI: Oh, yes, I think you mentioned that. Then he took over the insurance business?

Marge: Then he went with New York Life, then he went back. His father was a road builder, Crandall down in Springville. Then he went back and worked for the road commission, just before he retired.

KI: How long were you in Fort Duchesne?

Marge: Probably four years.

KI: Do you remember what school you went to out there?

Marge: I don't think I went to school. I was too young. Then we moved to Salt Lake. The only school I remember in that area was Alterra and, of course, I don't remember where any grade schools were. I didn't ever go to one there.

Ken: If they had one, they only had one, didn't they?

Marge: Yes.

KI: Ken, would you like to tell me what it was like living through the Depression?

Ken: I didn't feel the Depression too much. Strange as it may seem, my father had this job with

Continental Oil and all he got was commissions, but he seemed to get along all right. So, I really didn't feel the sting of it.

KI: Do you remember what other kinds of things were going on in the community at the time? Did they have trouble with ranching, livestock and not being able to sell it?

Ken: Oh, yes. All the livestock people, unless they were pretty well fixed to start with, which a lot of them weren't, they got into trouble. At one time, we probably had the largest sheep herds of any place in the country. From then until now it has just dwindled until I think we've got one big sheep operator and that's it.

KI: Who is that?

Ken: That's Lynn Siddoway. Siddoways are old-time sheep people. W.H. Siddoway, the president of the bank, was a great sheep man. He started a lot of people in the sheep business and they made good money, much better than they do now.

Marge: World War I, they had all these sheep, then when the war ended, they didn't need the wool for uniforms or for any of those things, so the bottom just went out of the sheep market. My dad was in sheep, too, and after the war, they just couldn't sell the wool, they couldn't sell anything.

KI: I suppose that by the Second World War they weren't using wool as much?

Marge: No. Then they came out with all the synthetics. They are gradually going back to it a little bit. It's a wonderful fabric. But, anyway, they had a terrible time. They just couldn't make any money. They'd have a big herd of sheep, but they couldn't do anything with it.

KI: And there weren't that many people to eat the meat if they sold them that way. Do you remember celebrating any holidays at home with your family?

Ken: Oh, yes. We always celebrated the 4th of July and the 24th of July. My father, originally, after he got into the gasoline business, was a co-owner of Uintah Freightways. The one office was right directly west of the bowling alley [west of 168 W. Main Street]. That was the freight office there. My dad had a partner by the name of Jesse Evans. He ran that while my dad ran Continental Oil. On every holiday, we'd take a big truck, instead of having a tin shell on like they do now, they had a canvas. It would go over the canvas hoops on top. We'd throw springs and mattresses and some bedding in there and we'd sleep in the truck. Then we had a tent and we'd pitch that tent and eat in the tent, if we had to. Otherwise, we'd eat outside. But that was a big thing for us to go up into the mountains. We've always done that. We just love those mountains up there. We don't do it so much anymore, but we're going to. We've got to get up there more than we have.

KI: Going to go pitch a tent, huh?

Laughter

Ken: I don't know whether we'll do that.

Marge: We probably won't, but we've done it a lot. We had a little pup tent that we would set up, then he and I would sleep in it. We just thought it was wonderful.

Ken: For about five years we went with a group. Steve Stringham would furnish the horses and we'd pack in to the Baldies and the lakes up there. We'd go in where they have all these lakes and we'd just have a ball catching fish in those lakes. Then we'd get up and move to another one the next day. Our headquarters was the Stringham sheep camp and we loved to eat out of that camp. He'd have venison and mutton and beef and everything hanging in his camp. He'd cook us breakfast or we'd borrow a start of sourdough from him and cook our own. Boy, we'd have a good time. We'd go up there and stay for a week and ride every day to another lake.

KI: Would you go by yourself or would you take the whole family?

Ken: Oh, no, just by ourselves.

Marge: The two of us. The children were busy doing something, I can't remember, but we'd go in and the women would bake cakes in shoe boxes and we ate very well. They had it right down to a science. We had *wonderful* meals, especially staying at the camp, you know. We had fresh meat every night. We just had a wonderful time.

KI: Let's talk about your business. Did you graduate from Harvard?

Ken: No, I did not. I had to go into the service before I graduated. I don't know what you'd call my business administration degree at the U. I had it, but I didn't have a graduate certificate from Harvard.

KI: But you did attend Harvard for a while?

Ken: Oh, yeah.

KI: How long?

Ken: Oh, probably right at a year, almost a year.

KI: Before you went to the war?

Ken: Yes.

KI: And when you came back, you worked with your dad for a while in Continental Oil?

Ken: Yes, in the gas business.

KI: Then you started Superior Tire?

Ken: Yes, Superior Tire.

KI: Why don't you tell me about that. There's probably a lot to be told.

Ken: Well, we moved from Vernal to Craig, where we had two locations, then we decided to go to Rock Springs. Rock Springs was probably the smartest thing we ever did. We had a partner up there, but we made a lot of money in that Rock Springs operation. The Vernal operation made almost as much, but we never could come close to the Rock Springs money-making goal.

We had those three, then John Zumbrennen (our partner in Wyoming), his brother wanted one, so John built a building up in Green River and we leased it to his brother, Terry. Then we went over into Soda Springs, Idaho, and bought a fellow out over there. Then we went back into Denver and we started six different outfits in Denver.

All of the time while these things were going on, I was in the lease tire business and I would lease tires to these huge fleets. If they were large enough, I would put a man in their place of business to manage the tires and take care of them.

KI: What kinds of fleets were they?

Ken: They were all kinds of fleets. The one in Salt Lake, the biggest one, the one we started with, was the W. S. Hatch Company. They were the big haulers of phosphate out of the phosphate plant. We furnished all the tires for that. We charged them so much of a mil per tire mile, on the mileage. Each month they'd give us the mileage, then we'd bill them.

Then we went to Denver and we bought a huge company that was already in the business over there. I think in Salt Lake we had around 2,500 tires on the ground. In Denver we had 5,000. Denver was much larger, but much harder to keep track of. I don't think I'd ever do it again. But we got everything set up. We made a little money, but we didn't make very much, which means I made a lot of mistakes in setting the thing up. But, you know, you don't know everything. You think you're going to take real good care of the tires, but sometimes you don't have enough hands to go around to take care of it. You have to take those tires and rotate them. You have to keep excellent records on each unit so that you know how far the tire ran. Then you take and multiply that times the mil per tire mile figure and come up with the amount they owe you.

KI: What other states were you in? You were in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado?

Ken: New Mexico and Nevada.

KI: But your headquarters were always here in Vernal?

Ken: Yes. One of the mistakes we made, we needed a tremendous infuse of capital. The biggest reason is that we had this lease-tire operation and when you buy the tires, as many tires as we had to buy, right at \$300 a crack, you take 5,000 of the darn things, like that Denver fleet, that's a

million and a half bucks, just in the one fleet. We went to Japan and I met a gentleman by the name of Mr. Ishi Bishi, who was then president of Bridgestone Tires of Japan. At that time he was the richest man in the world and his corporations weren't far from being the best and the richest corporations in the world, too. He had tremendous corporations. He set up the deal for us to buy 5,000 tires. I told him I didn't have the resources to do that, that I'd go back and talk to my bank and see what they'd say. That's what I did and I called him back and told him it was a go-ahead. Just after I had an infuse of capital, they [the bank] came over and told me they couldn't take care of me. That really put a crimp in us. I had just bought a million and half dollars worth of tires. I had them stacked all over town, trying to find places to put them. That was a real blow to my company.

KI: What was your favorite operation of all of them, the Rock Springs?

Ken: Oh, I think Vernal. Vernal was really close to my heart and I had spent a lot of time developing it. There's a lot more that goes along with a tire than just mileage. First of all, in order to have a good tire, you've got to have good personnel. If you don't have good personnel, you're way off.

KI: That's one of the things Doris Burton said to me, that you were always really good to your people.

Ken: Well, I tried to be good to my people, but then I was trying to put forth the message to my people to be good to my customers, because I think that's the way you get business. I think the most important thing for anybody buying a tire is first of all to like the person, or to have the person have enough personality that you would like them and you remember them. You don't like going into a dag-gone store and picking up a tire and nobody says anything to you. They won't tell you how far it runs; they won't tell you what the guarantee is. You take it over and some guy picks up the book and he reads to you all this stuff. People don't like that. People like to be treated good and that's what I think I had. I think I had an excellent staff, don't you, Mom?

Marge: You did.

Ken: And they just stick by me right to this day. Only one man have I ever had any trouble with and that was Ted Workman. Ted and I had a little difficulty, but other than that I got along with all of them.

KI: Marge, did you work in the business at all?

Marge: I did bookkeeping a little bit. I don't know how long I worked. I didn't work too long.

Ken: I didn't let her work too long. I'm one of these old-fashioned buzzards that wants my wife home with the kids.

Marge: And I loved being home with the kids.

KI: I know that you ran some athletic clinics at the high school. Why did that interest you?

Ken: Well, I thought that the players were entitled to get the best schooling they could possibly get in their endeavors, so I brought in quite a few coaches to help them, good coaches. This coach at the University of Louisville, let go here this last year, this Denny Crumb, came out to one of my deals. What we would do was bring them in to run clinics, then we would entertain them, and they loved that. We brought the Los Angeles Rams, part of their team, out here and took them up. Every year we had a group of about forty-two of us that would go up to the north end of McKee Draw and we'd camp up there. We had a regular, old-fashioned camp where all the trailers and tents were in a circle. Then in the center we had a fire. We had volleyball nets and horseshoe pits and horses and motorbikes, anything those kids wanted to do, we had stuff for them to do. The Rams came up. We did this through Merlin Olsen, but Merlin couldn't come, so his brother, Phil, came and his brother, Orin. Then I remember Jack Youngblood, and who was the little guy that got so scared on waterskis, Mom?

Marge: I don't remember his name, Ken.

Ken: And Rich Saul, the center for the Los Angeles Rams. They just had a ball. LaMar Hawkins, you know, was originally a baker. He was over there just about where Vernal Auto was on that corner. [The bakery was located at about 64 South Vernal Avenue.] He was a good cook. We'd go up there and we'd take our water up in a galvanized barrel and we had spigot at the end and we'd tip it over and build a fire under it and we'd keep it hot. LaMar would cook the meals. He'd cook bacon, eggs, and just about three big pans of sliced potatoes and cook them just really good. Then he had omelets, his favorite, he'd make omelets. I'll tell you, you'd get halfway through that meal and you couldn't eat any more. Well, those Rams came up and they didn't only eat more, they were still hungry! We'd taken them out on the lake and they caught all these fish. They came back and they opened up those fish and threw those fish on there and ate every one of them. They cooked them on the grill themselves and ate them. All of us sat back and laughed at them.

KI: Would they just come over to the high school and run the clinics for the kids?

Ken: Yes. They went up to the football field and ran a clinic for the high school kids and the junior high school kids. Then we took them up on the mountain.

KI: It sounds like a good deal all around.

Ken: Yeah.

KI: I read something about Mickey Mantle. Did he come here?

Ken: Yeah. We started the first 3-A All-Star games here in Vernal. We had a guest speaker come out and speak to us. The grand finale where we had all the All-Stars was a dinner. We'd invite a guest speaker. We tried to get the best. Like I said, we had Denny Crumb, the basketball coach at Louisville, and that was quite important then because he'd just won the NCAA that year. Then

we had people like Mickey Mantle. We had Art Richle, who is now deceased.

KI: Art Richle, who was he with?

Ken: Well, he had a boys' camp operation up in Saratoga, Wyoming, up in that forest above Saratoga. Beautiful place.

Marge: What school did he come from, though?

Ken: He came from UCLA. He was a baseball coach down there. He was very good. Then we had people like, who was the ex-athletic director from BYU? If you ever want a motivating speaker, he's the best I've ever listened to. Oh, he was good. We went out and talked to the guy that ran the Salt Lake Bees and was at one time manager of the New York Giants. Frank who? I can't remember his name. But we went out and asked him if we couldn't get Willie Mays and he said, "Are you joking? We couldn't get Willie Mays to even come in to Salt Lake, let alone Vernal." Kind of put us down; kind of made us mad. So what we did was went right back and called up Mickey Mantle and he said, "Sure, I'll come." These guys, all you've got to do is just ask them. They're a lot different than we picture a lot of them.

KI: So, tell me. Were you working with an organization?

Ken: No.

KI: It wasn't through the Jaycees or anything?

Ken: No.

KI: Was it like a forerunner of the recreation association?

Ken: Nope.

KI: You just did it on your own through your company?

Ken: No, what I did was this: my father was very, very active in community affairs. He told me: "Service to your community, your state, your nation, and to God is the rent you pay for your room on this earth. So, son," he said, "there's a lot of sluffers and a lot of people that enjoy this type of a community that you can help by doing that." So, I spent all my years, in fact, I probably spent much more time away than I did with Marge. I don't know why she put up with me. But, I did, I spent from one civic endeavor to the next. But we accomplished a lot. You've probably heard about the Jaycees putting in the slot machines?

KI: Right. In fact, I wonder how you got away with that.

Ken: We contacted the state attorney general. We contacted the sheriff out here. Between the two of them we got settled so we knew what we were doing. We did it very organized. We had a

vigilance committee that would go out and talk to those disgruntled mothers that thought we were teaching their sons how to pull a slot machine. You'd think that if he pulled that handle on that slot machine, that his arm was going to fall off. But let me tell you. We just made so much money with those things. And we gave the operating concern fifty percent of it. We had a man that went around town every day and took the money out of those machines, that's how much money they were spending. During the tourist season and the Rangleys booms, those Rangleys guys would come in and spend hundreds of dollars just on slot machines.

KI: What businesses did you have them in?

Ken: Oh, the good ones were mostly the pool halls, but we had them in the cafes. The cafes were tickled to death with them. We had them down at the 7-11 and then there was the Vernal Café there, the Grill Café, right next to Zions Bank, in that cubby hole where Ashton's used to be. We had one in the Commercial, one in John's [Jorgensen]. We had close to sixty slot machines. We had a dollar machine that was over in the Shamrock Club and we had to empty that three times a day. It was a dandy.

Marge: To begin with, didn't you go to the state and to the sheriff and tell them what you were going to do with the money?

Ken: Exactly.

Marge: And so they said you may do this for a year?

Ken: Yes.

Marge: "You may do this for a year unless we get some complaints for it."

Ken: "And if we get complaints, then you've got to take them out." So every time they would get a lot of complaints, we'd pull them out and here they'd come, try to catch us with them. But they couldn't find them, they weren't in there. Then they'd go back to Salt Lake, and back in went the slot machines.

But we had this vigilance committee and when the parents would get upset, we'd go right to the house and sit down with them and say, "Now look, here's what you're getting from these slot machines." And we did it. We built the hospital. We built the lighted softball fields. We built the lighted tennis courts. We put Vernal City in their first office and bought them squad cars. Listen, we did it.

Marge: The swimming pool.

Ken: Oh, yeah, and the swimming pool.

KI: The indoor pool or the outdoor one behind the courthouse?

Ken: The outdoor pool behind the courthouse. And let me tell you, that was the first health-

approved swimming pool in the state of Utah. Because of the filter system we had. Very clean.

KI: How long did you run the slots?

Ken: Oh, a little over a year.

KI: You did all that with money in only one year and you were taking only fifty percent of it?

Ken: Yes. You can't believe how much money we'd collect.

KI: And this was through the Jaycees?

Ken: Yes, through the Jaycees.

KI: You were telling me about typhoid.

Ken: Oh, yeah. Every year there'd be a big typhoid breakout in the state caused from swimming pool bacteria. Right, Mom?

Marge: That I don't know about.

KI: Sounds horrible anyway. How long did you serve with the Jaycees, and, by the way, why did they call it the Junior Chamber of Commerce?

Ken: The Junior Chamber of Commerce is for young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six. When you're thirty-six you become what they call an "exhausted rooster," and you're through. It's a young men's organization. You see, the young men in this country, before the Jaycees started, didn't have a place to go and they felt out of place going in with the Lions Club, because they were older men, and the Kiwanis Club. They felt out of place, so they started their own organization and it was a wonderful organization.

KI: I don't hear too much about them anymore. Are they still working?

Ken: You don't have enough young people who want to work. All the young people want to do is sit around and get the benefits, they don't want to work. You just can't get them to do anything. Worthless as hell.

KI: Does our Chamber of Commerce here sort of fill in the gaps or is this Chamber of Commerce completely different?

Ken: Yes, it's completely different, but the Chamber of Commerce here does an awful lot of good. We could do a lot better if our members would be better, you know. They're not all hopped up to do stuff. We could do a lot of things. One particular thing we could do: we have pretty solid labor in our community. I don't know whether you've noticed this or not, but the man from the phosphate plant up here, he's director of our committee, he was in board meeting the other day

and he said, "Let me tell you people something. I've been in seventeen different communities, occupied the same position that I have now and I have never seen better workers and better people than the people I have." He said, "You people out here with the way your people are, really have something to sell. If they take on a job, they do it. They're not a bunch of dink-heads like you usually work with." I thought that was quite a compliment.

KI: It is. When you were in the Jaycees, you were also in the national organization, weren't you?

Ken: Well, I was close to it. I was state president in about 1951, I think. I got a very slow start, but when I ran, I got most of the votes and we had a great organization throughout the state.

KI: You were also in the Rotary Club?

Ken: Yes, I was in the Rotary Club for quite a few years and I was president of the Rotary Club.

KI: What was their main focus?

Ken: Their main focus was like all civic clubs: to generate activity in the community, to service all fields, not only sports, but to service art and other things. The main objection I had to the Rotary was that they ate and belched and forgot about what they were supposed to do.

KI: Just got together once a week, huh?

Ken: Yeah. You had a few people that would work, but the rest of them were slackers and I didn't like that, so I quit. When I was in the Jaycees, when we mentioned something and when we got involved, we finished it. But not the Rotary.

KI: It sounds like you had a real good experience with the Jaycees.

Ken: Oh! The experience I had with the Jaycees was just as good as my whole education. It was wonderful.

KI: Who else was involved when you were?

Ken: You had Whitney Hammond, who's deceased. You had Glenn Cooper. You had LaMar Hawkins, who is still here. Who else, Mom? Help me.

Marge: Hal Duke.

Ken: You had Hal Duke and Lawrence Siddoway, who is ex-director of the Chamber.

Marge: You had the Johnson brothers, Tenney and Bob.

Ken: Tenney and Bob, they had the Uintah Drug Company. When I first got in, Fred Washburn was in there, too.

Marge: Steve Stringham, wasn't he in the Jaycees?

Ken: Steve Stringham was in the Jaycees, yep. Jack Allred, down at Jack's General Tires, he was in the Jaycees. A very good member. And Cal Gibbs was a good member. But that's about it. I start mentioning names and I'll probably forget somebody and if they know that I left them out, they'd kick me in the pants!

KI: We'll just include the people we can remember here. You were a charter member of the Vernal Chamber?

Ken: Yes, I was.

KI: You were on the Utah Travel Council?

Ken: Yes, I served on the Utah Travel Council for twenty-eight years. I was a charter member of the Utah Travel Council and we did an awful lot of good.

KI: Can you tell me some of the things you did?

Ken: Well, we just had all kinds of projects going. One thing that we tried to do was expand the reputation of Utah to other communities. What is the word we used to use... Nobody knew about Utah. I told this gentleman that spoke to Chamber on the Olympics [the other night], I said, "I don't know whether you are aware of it or not, but I served with that group." And I told him who they were, on the first Olympic bid. After the bid, they decided they'd poll the Olympic committee and find out how many people knew that we had snow and there were only three out of that hundred and some odd members that knew that Utah had snow and there we were bidding for the Olympics. Crazy, huh? Where's that book, Mom? I have a "yearbook" that they gave me on the Olympics.

Marge: It might be up in storage.

Ken: I was going to take that and give it to Garth and let him put it in with the rest of the [things] They're [collecting] memorabilia.

Marge: Here it is. [Opens the book.] It's a different skyline. I hadn't realized it changed so much.

KI: They gave you this book after the first bid, is that right?

Marge: The first bid.

Ken: Yeah, that goes clear back to 1947, I think. Somewhere in there.

KI: Yes. Salt Lake has changed a lot. President Johnson. I see him in here. Calvin Rampton, I remember him.

Ken: He was a good governor.

KI: So the idea behind this book was that they were trying to show the Olympic Bid Committee what Salt Lake was about?

Ken: We were trying to get the bid for the Olympics, clear back then. We tried about three times before we actually got it.

KI: I see that it's written in French, too. At the time French used to be much more used in the world. They don't use it as much now. They use Spanish.

Marge: Lots of Spanish now.

Ken: I'm going to take it down to Chamber one of these days and show it to them.

KI: This would have been in 1972, the Eleventh Winter Games, it says.

Ken: '72?

KI: Yep. So, that's thirty years before they actually arrive here.

Ken: Oh, yeah, and see our image, that's what the Utah Travel Council did. They made the image of Utah known to the places of the world. Before that, you'd say, "I'm from Utah," and they'd say, "Utah? Where's that? Is that a city? What is that?" They didn't know what it was. They didn't know about us goofy Mormons.

KI: Okay. I have to ask you another question. You were involved in the Empire Club, is that true?

Ken: Yes.

KI: Will you tell me about the Empire Club.

Ken: The Empire Club was a place where you could go and enjoy the evening and have a drink if you wanted one. But the big push on the Empire Club was to get a golf course. We made enough money that we went down and bought the land from Mr. Abegglen down at the golf course.

KI: Which Abegglen was this?

Ken: That was Louie's and Willie's dad. [Lawrence Ulrich Abegglen] I know we used to go down right next to there and swim in Ashley Creek. The old bridge hole. We called it the bridge hole. We'd go down there and on the way back, we'd go up through his field and get up and pick his apples and have a pocketful of apples to eat on the way home. We got there one day and old Cooper got up in the tree and Mr. Abegglen caught him up there and he had his hammer in the work pocket on his coveralls, he had on carpenter coveralls, and he pulled that hammer out and

he took the handle of it and you could see it hitting Cooper on the back of the head. When I saw him, I started to run. He never did catch me, but he was thumping old Cooper on the back of the head and old Cooper was saying, "Please don't hit me, guy! Please don't hit me!" So, we kidded Cooper about that.

KI: Which Cooper is this?

Ken: He's deceased. He just passed away about a year ago. Glenn Cooper, yes. He was very, very active in civic affairs. He gave a lot of money, and so did his dad [Rice Cooper]. Cooper and his dad would go out collecting for something and the guy would tell them no and they would go to their cash register and take it out of their cash register! You had to have a lot of guts, huh?

KI: I hear that Vernal Drug, the Cooper place, was quite the place to work at back in the '40s and '50s, that that's where all the teenagers like to work.

Ken: Oh, yes, the soda fountain. Yeah, the Vernal Drug was quite the place. Before that, over where the Shamrock Club was, was the old Confectionary. They had these marble tables, with the wire that held them and the wire chairs with the cushion on them and we'd go over there before the Vernal Drug got to serving sodas and everything.

KI: They served ice cream things mostly?

Ken: Oh, yeah, boy. Their ice cream deals were really great. Of course, I was a lot younger then and I really liked them. I'd just as soon eat three of those as have dinner.

KI: What was your favorite kind?

Ken: Oh, caramel pecan. We had some of that last night and it was good. We bought some from Schwan's.

KI: Well, let's go back to the Empire Club and the golf course. The Empire Club bought the land down there and did you immediately begin to develop it, or did it take a while?

Ken: Vernal City took it over and they had a man. The first man down there was a man by the name of Billy Johnston. He was an excellent golfer. He'd won quite a few amateur tournaments in the state of Utah and he'd just got out of school at the University of Utah. He was the golf pro and gave a lot of lessons to people, started a lot of people into golf. Then he left and we had a series of pros down there.

KI: When it started it was just nine holes?

Ken: Just nine holes. We thought that was great to get nine holes of golf.

KI: Did you know how to golf before you built the golf course?

Ken: No.

KI: So, everyone in the Empire Club said, "Oh! I really want to golf and we don't have a place," and you just kind of went along with them? Or were you interested in learning?

Ken: No, no, golf was going great guns in other communities and we just felt like to be up-to-date we needed a golf course. We didn't do it for ourselves. Most of the civic stuff that I've participated in and most of the community participated in was not for themselves. It was for the community and I can proudly say that back then we probably had one of the most active communities in the state of Utah. We had five positions on the various boards out at Salt Lake. Since that time they've taken the authority away from the people on the boards and given it to a director, which I am dead set against.

KI: Is this the Travel Board you're talking about?

Ken: Well, it happened with the Travel Board that they took the authority away from the Board. You see, the Utah Travel Council used to have control of the money and they set up the budget and they saw that they lived up to the budget and the budget was approved by the governor and his board. Then we'd just go ahead and spend the money in accordance with what the budget was. With ours, we adhered to it. We ran it. We ran it like a business.

I don't know with Leavitt in there, I don't think he cares too much about the small communities. He says he does. He's got this program going now to help the small communities, but it's not much of a program. I think that we as citizens could do a lot more to instigate an industry in here, whether it be in computers or what it's in, to give us more local control and economy that we need. We are almost solely based on oil and when that oil goes down and we're not getting the benefits from that, we're in a real hurt in this community. We can't let ourselves be like that. We've got to have some other things that as oil goes down, it will pick up the slack.

KI: More diversity?

Ken: Yes, absolutely.

KI: When the Empire Club got the golf course out there, didn't they move a building out there for a country club?

Ken: The Empire Club built the building that burned down. They built it, the whole thing. It was a country club and we called it Dinaland Country Club, but the corporation was still Vernal Empire Club, all the way through, until we sold it.

KI: To the city, the county or the recreation district?

Ken: To the city.

KI: Did you learn how to play golf after they built it?

Ken: Oh, yeah. I got to be almost a golf bum.

KI: Did you go with him, Marge?

Ken: Oh, yeah. She got pretty good, too.

Marge: It's a good thing we did it then. We can't do it now.

Ken: The only reason we're not doing it now is because our cat can't do it.

KI: I see. Can't take the cat out there on the greens with you.

Marge: Well, this is just one. We had a black one and this one and then I have all the neighbors' cats come in here. We have lots of kitties.

KI: I think you've answered most of my questions. Is there anything you'd like to tell me about? Any particular things that were interesting in your life, that were highlights?

Ken: I remember I was sick in Salt Lake and they had the banquet for the three most outstanding young men in the state of Utah and I was one of them and they couldn't present it to me, so they brought it down to me in bed.

KI: Was this when you were in high school?

Ken: When I was in the Jaycees.

KI: That must have been fun.

Ken: Oh, yes, that was fun. It's an honor to accomplish things. I really worked hard in the Jaycees, but I received as many benefits from working in the Jaycees as the people received from me. I think that all this work is reciprocal. I think that the people who are giving up their time and effort, I think they learn a lot from doing this. They are better citizens; they are kinder people; they love humanity better when they do those things. We're getting away from that and it really worries me.

Marge: I have to say that our granddaughter, she's just about the same as Ken. She works on the Olympic Committee. She does everything. They live in Heber and she works on everything in Heber. She works in the schools, she does everything, and she's just a young lady. Then our son, Jim, who is a musician, he lives up in Bountiful and he volunteers his music ability and plays with different groups for nothing so he can help his community. So, I think if parents put a little more stress on it, perhaps we'd be better off, because most kids don't even care. Our children knew that if they didn't do anything, we wouldn't have a good community.

Ken: We love Vernal. We've had a lot of experience in other places. We lived in Salt Lake for eight years and had a very enjoyable time in Salt Lake. We went to school there and we have a

lot of friends out there, so we've got a lot of friends out there and a lot of friends here, but Vernal's our home and Vernal's been awful good to us. Vernal has helped me feed my family and I love Vernal. I just wish we could get these little deficiencies taken care of that I'm talking about when I say you can't get the young people to work. If we could get those taken care of, we'd have the most beneficial community around, because I think that people are basically good and that's what's good about the place. It's not the place itself. When you move to a place, you've got to have people who are friendly and people that like you. If people don't like you, you'd better look out, because there is something wrong somewhere. Either the community is dead on its face or you've got somebody that is directing the attack that doesn't like people. You've got a nasty situation if people don't like people, and if they don't welcome you aboard.

Marge: But don't you think this applies to just about every town now? I don't see anybody really pushing anything.

Ken: Yes, I do.

End of tape.

The following interview was taped with Ken and Marge Sowards on 8 June 2001. It is a continuation of the previous discussions.

KI: Ken, can you tell me about any of the community controversies you might remember, especially about Echo Park Dam or Steinaker Dam being built.

Ken: Yes. Like most things in any community, anything new has some people object to doing the project. Echo Park Dam, there were the non-believers who thought it was strictly a pig-in-the-poke. They just didn't agree with trying to get the Echo Park Dam.

KI: Were they going to use the dam for irrigation?

Ken: They were going to use Echo Park Dam for the same reason they are using Flaming Gorge. They were going to use Echo Park for the production of power and also for backing up and keeping the water. Utah is in the upper basin states. The upper basin had never made a treaty, or whatever you want to call, and had it approved by the federal government, whereas the lower basin, years before the upper basin even considered it, divided their water. So I think it was in 1967 or would it be '77, or it might have been clear back to '47, the upper basin states finally got together and they didn't have much more time to consummate this policy, and they got together here in Vernal and divided the water.

[Interviewer's Note: The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation proposed Echo Park Dam in the 1940s. The Forest Service came out against the proposal at the same time. There followed ten years of debate. The dam received congressional approval in June 1951, but the environmentalist Sierra Club became involved in the debate, campaigning to prevent construction of any dams on Dinosaur National Monument. The proposal was tabled. In 1953 Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay again recommended that Pres. Dwight Eisenhower approve Echo Park. A

second public opinion offensive was launched. The Echo Park Dam proposal was completely dropped in 1955.]

KI: The water in the Colorado or the Green?

Ken: The water in the Colorado. They used several different factors to determine who got the water, where the river ran through, the placement of the river, the watershed, where most of the water came from, whether it was a Colorado watershed or a Wyoming watershed. As it happens, Utah came out with twenty-five percent, which satisfied the people in Utah. It's been that way ever since.

KI: Tell me which states are in the upper basin.

Ken: Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, a little part of Arizona and, I think, a little part of Nevada.

KI: Which are in the lower?

Ken: The lower basin states are California, Arizona and Nevada. California is a big hog. They want more power; they want more water; they want more of everything. They've done a nice job in utilizing that power. You see, we have to have these dams because our treaty with Mexico guarantees a million acre feet per year that we will deliver to Mexico. Then we have to deliver so much water to the lower basin. So we have to have a catch-all, which is a dam, which catches the water, and doesn't let it get away from us while it's plentiful. That's why we have these dams.

KI: What happened when they decided not to put Echo Park in?

Ken: We worked terribly hard. I have never seen a community effort that was any stronger than the push for Echo Park Dam.

KI: You're saying that the people in Vernal wanted the dam.

Ken: Oh, yes. Bry Stringham and Hugh Colton and Lawrence Siddoway were the ringleaders. We developed an "aqualantee" group that would go around and talk to people—aqualantee, of course, meaning water. They'd go around and talk to people who were against it and tell them why it was necessary that we have the dam. The group would go to Washington and lobby to get some votes for it. When it came up for the last vote, it was defeated back in Washington. Everybody was so discouraged, but not that Bry Stringham. He says, "We have just begun to fight." That's what he said, and let me tell you, he meant it. They picked right up from there and got passage of the Flaming Gorge Dam.

When people speak of Glen Canyon and the development of the water, they can thank those three men here in Vernal and a couple men in Salt Lake and one over in Roosevelt for doing the whole thing. The southern part of the state where the Glen Canyon Dam is didn't do a thing to help promote that. It was a lot of work. It was work day after day after day back there in Washington, contacting those congressmen. Of course, California has such a big lobby and has such a big number of House members that it's very difficult to get their vote. But we were

successful in getting it and the Flaming Gorge Dam was passed and now you see the reality.

Later on they passed the Central Utah Project, of which Steinaker was the first. That included Red Fleet; it included Starvation over in Duchesne and it included Jordanelle, over outside of Heber. The theory behind it was, and the people of the Uinta Basin had to sacrifice a lot on this, then a lot of people began to get very opposed to that, but they had to sacrifice in order to get it through. They had to take their water on the south slope of the Uintas and give it to the Wasatch Front and we would get our water from our reservoirs and also from Flaming Gorge. Now, I don't think we've ever been able to get direct water from Flaming Gorge yet. I don't think they've ever got that through.

They have, up at Stillwater, above Altamont, a tunnel, a trans-mountain diversion, that runs from there over to the Strawberry Reservoir and from Strawberry Reservoir that feeds down Hobble Creek into someplace, I don't know, the center part of Utah, and it also feeds the Deer Creek Dam. Through exchanges from Deer Creek and Utah County water, Salt Lake County is taken care of and also Utah County is taken care of by exchanging the water. So, that was another thing that we have done for the people out there. We were willing to sacrifice to do that because we were taking a gambling on saline water that we might get from the dam as compared to that beautiful water we're getting off of the south slope of the Uintas.

KI: How do we get salinity in the water? Just from the soil it drains through?

Ken: Yes. We have an awful lot of alkali around here and the wetter it gets, the more alkali. It brings the alkali from the soil up to the top, then that water starts running off and it's caught in the dam. There's an awful lot of salinity that the dam picks up. It's just one of the bad things about it, but we have to lick that. We have to find ways to get around that, which we've done. I don't know everything they use to get around it, but they're getting around it pretty good right now.

KI: So Flaming Gorge Dam was actually a response to not being able to put in Echo Park?

Ken: Yes.

KI: I've read some things about Echo Park. People were primarily opposed to the location because they didn't want Steamboat Rock touched. They said it would have been inundated. Was that their biggest concern?

Ken: Let me tell you: when you run up against the Sierra Club of southern California, you run up against a giant. They have built up a lobby and a resource that just ordinary people can't lick. If they decide something's going to be, you're going to have to work real hard to see that it doesn't happen.

KI: Did they ever fuss about the Flaming Gorge site?

Ken: Oh, a little, but not very much. That was the exchange that they decided on, the exchange of Echo Park for Flaming Gorge. Echo Park, I don't know whether you've been there or not, but Echo Park is a unique place for that dam. It could have set right in there and been beautiful. The

people, the environmentalists, said, "Well, you're taking this away, and you're taking that away." There's more people by hundreds that have used that river now since it's dammed up and use the lakes and the recreation on those lakes than ever in just strictly running the river.

KI: Did you say Steinaker was part of the CUP?

Ken: Yes.

KI: Do you remember when that went in? Did they have any trouble getting Steinaker in?

Ken: No. It kind of just slipped right in there, the Central Utah Project. They haven't completed it yet. There is still work to be done on it. It's a huge project. Utah jumped the gun and did a lot better than a lot of other states have done with that, but Utah still hasn't utilized their water. California still wants to lease our water. If we ever leased our water to them, when the lease was broken, they would prove that they used it and that our use was artificial use and they'd take over our water. So, we can't do that. But we were looking at it. In fact, the governor was looking at it. We finally got it turned down.

We really did a lot of promotion on that dam, particularly Echo Park Dam. We didn't have to do so much on Flaming Gorge because we'd already done the same thing on Echo Park. But the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the year I was president of the Vernal Jaycees, we went over to the national convention in Colorado Springs. We took 5,000 glasses with us and we passed out those glasses at our booth. They were very, very popular. They just went automatically. They were drinking glasses. The inscription on those glasses says "Colorado River: Dam it. Utah needs a drink."

Marge: I wish we had one of them. We didn't even think about keeping one.

Ken: Those things went so fast over there. Some people would come in and take a whole course of glasses.

KI: What was the committee that you worked with about Echo Park?

Ken: I didn't ever work on a specific committee. I just helped in all these different things. The whole community did the same thing.

KI: Who spearheaded it, these three men that you talked about?

Ken: Those three men. I have seen a lot of organizations and I have seen a lot of people put organizations together, but I have never seen the likes of this community when those three guys organized the process.

KI: They weren't county commissioners at the time? They were just interested?

Ken: Oh, no. They were working on their own time. All of this was free, gratis. No one was compensated. It was so big. If someone was going to go back to Washington, they went on their

own and they paid their own expenses to further this project. Everybody thinks it's just great now: look what we did. They don't even know who did it.

KI: Well, they do now. We'll keep it on file forever. Was there any other kind of community project that you can remember?

Ken: Listen, we had so many community projects. I am really inspired when I think about what we did as young people. Now, the way we got started was we had this Junior Chamber of Commerce group. The Junior Chamber has a specific duty. They're not a Rotary; they're not a Kiwanis; they're not a Lions Club. They're an organization composed of young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six.

You should have seen the young men work on the projects that we had. These older people, like Bry Stringham and Hugh Colton, and all those people, said, "That's the most marvelous thing we've ever seen, for you guys to get interested in the community." Because they had tried to get the same thing, my father included, trying to get younger people to work.

We built the hospital. We put Vernal City in their first city offices. We bought squad cars for the Vernal City police. We built lighted tennis courts. We built lighted baseball fields. It was just work, work, work. I worked so much in community affairs that my wife scarcely knew me. I'm telling you, I just came home late at night. I'd work during the daytime and I'd go off on a Jaycee project to work.

The year I was state president we won four out of five awards that we entered. We were judged the outstanding Junior Chamber of Commerce organization in our classification of cities. Then, for the overall prize, they called the Giesenbear Award, we were one vote short of being the outstanding chapter in the United States. Peoria, Illinois, beat us out for the award. But we entered five awards and we took first place in four of them.

KI: Tell me about the Giesenbear Award.

Ken: Giesenbear was one of the founders of the Junior Chamber. The Giesenbear award was for the outstanding chapter that had done most for their communities during the year.

KI: What year were you the president?

Ken: I'm not positive, but I think 1950. Then in 1951 I became state president. I only spent about ten days at home, all the rest of the days, traveling, going to the various chapters, talking to them, trying to get them activated, trying to get new chapters. We went down to St. George trying to get a Jaycee organization rejuvenated down there. They had one, then they quit. All we got from those guys down there in St. George was: "Our dad belongs to the Lions Club and that's enough and when he's through, then we'll join the Lions Club." I look at what we're doing now and I almost feel ashamed that we haven't got young people in our community that are working to better the community. We don't. They are too busy with their own personal things, and they just don't do it. And it's not being done. I don't know whether it will ever be done.

Marge: Don't you think television has taken a lot of this away, because people would just as soon go home at night, young people, and watch television. They don't want to work on a project or

do something like that. Just go home and relax and watch television.

Ken: I've tried to activate some of the younger people in the community by trying to put a burr in their bonnet, but I've never been able to do it. I'm not alone. There's been a lot of fellows in the Chamber trying to get them active in the Chamber. Your Chamber has to have a varied group of individuals. You can't have a good Chamber with a bunch of old men that meet and grunt and belch!

I belonged to the Rotary, and I was president of the Rotary. When I came back, I was contacted to rejoin Rotary, but I didn't want to because it wasn't an active organization. You couldn't get them to do anything. I talked to Jack Allred the other day and he said, "When I was president, I couldn't get them to do anything either. Now, I've dropped out. I'm not active." There's a certain feeling about helping your community, when you help your fellow men. There's a good feeling about it. People should do it, but how you get them to, I don't know.

KI: Let me talk to Marge here for a few minutes. I want to know about your early life in Ft. Duchesne. What you remember or what your dad would have told you since you were really young, weren't you?

Marge: I was young and I don't really remember a great deal because I was so young, because we moved from there into Salt Lake. But I do remember our friends in Ft. Duchesne and we'd go back there every summer. I would play with the children that I knew over there. We'd go and live with Bob Burns in his house. This was when there was the big circle of houses that were two stories, those big, old government houses that I presume the soldiers lived in. I thought it was the most wonderful place in the whole world. I just loved it.

Ken: So did everybody. It was a circle of these huge houses. That's where the government people lived, as Marge says.

Marge: Then they would have the UBIC [Uintah Basin Industrial Convention] there every year, which was a big affair. Then at night, these are just little things, but they had the streetlights and lots of bats and everything, and we could stay outside and play, in the circle there, until late at night. We'd play all the old-fashioned games. I couldn't do that anywhere else. So, it was just wonderful, as far as I was concerned.

KI: Do you remember the years that your father was the Indian agent?

Marge: Actually, I can't say whether or not he was the agent. I know he distributed the food; he took care of the cattle that came in and everything. I remember the Indians all sitting around in their blankets. In fact, I have pictures of it. They'd come in for their rations, that's what the government gave to them, and my dad was in charge of that. We lived in this house—I was so young I don't remember for sure—but I do remember that and I remember several things that happened while we were living there that are rather interesting. Mountain Lion killed his wife and her boyfriend while we were living there. They brought his body into just outside the fort.

KI: The boyfriend's body?

Marge: The wife and the boyfriend. I can't remember. He must have hung him, because there was a rope on top of the coffin. Then they mourned for three days. You could hear. They mourned day and night. We were living there and it was really rather eerie to hear these sounds going on all night. Then they had a trial there, and they vindicated the man for killing the boyfriend. It was pretty different for a little girl, I'll tell you, from city life.

KI: Did your mom keep you in the house?

Marge: Well, we were kept in the house. They would come in and chew the peyote and smoke the peyote. They had a tent in the middle. When they were in there, we weren't allowed to go out and play, but that was the only time. That's pretty much all I remember.

KI: Do you remember whether your family had very many personal associations with the Indians?

Marge: My father spoke the Ute language and he was very fond of the Indian people. He knew a lot of them, called them all by name, as I remember. He knew most of the people at Ft. Duchesne. Of course, part of them were part white and part Indian.

Ken: Mixed-bloods.

Marge: Mixed-bloods, okay. My father always said, "You know, we took everything away from the Indians and we gave them some land, but it was the poorest land we had, because they couldn't grow anything on it. Then they found oil on it and we went in and took their money away. We sold them refrigerators for their teepees. They didn't have electricity, but they didn't know that." My father would get so disgusted with the way they were treated.

KI: The Indians lived outside this circle of houses?

Marge: Outside the fort. There were some mixed-bloods in there. Wong Sing would come down to the garage that they had for their vehicles and everything. This was a big deal, because Wong Sing would bring his movies. We would sit on the running boards of the cars down there and he would show us the sepia-colored movies of the mongoose and all these things. Oh! That was the biggest treat in all the world! He was a very interesting man, amazing.

KI: Where was his business at that time?

Marge: His business was outside Ft. Duchesne. I don't know if the building is still there or not, but he had a little store. Everybody went there to shop. My mother had beautiful china that she bought there. He had some wonderful things. I will always remember the abacus, because he could work that abacus so fast it was just amazing. He was a wonderful old man. I remember him as an old man with a black satin hat. I remember him in just a little hat on his head when he'd come over. I just remember that. We all just thought he was wonderful.

KI: Did you, as a child, have very much interaction with the Indian children?

Marge: No. I played mostly with the mixed-breeds, they were right inside the fort, because I wasn't allowed to go outside the fort too much, maybe to go swimming or something in the creek. But full-bloods, I didn't.

KI: Why was it the mixed-bloods lived inside the fort and the full-bloods lived outside? Do you know?

Marge: I don't know.

Ken: Well, you had Albert Crumbo and he had a garage over there where he fixed all of their government vehicles, and they gave him housing.

KI: And he was a mixed-blood?

Ken: He was a mixed blood. I guess his wife was not, was she?

Marge: She was French, as I remember.

Ken: Then Rose Crumbo.

Marge: That was Albert's mother.

Ken: And Danny Crumbo. Then there were a bunch of white kids in there. Who was the big, white kid that was kind of stuffy? I can't think of his name. Dale... Sally VanArsdall's boyfriend. Sally VanArsdall was the daughter of one of the ladies that worked in the Whiterocks Trading Post. Bob Marimon had that Whiterocks Trading Post. It was quite a store. You could go in there and buy Indian belts and papoose boards and Indian moccasins, about anything you wanted, earrings.

Marge: They had a lot of pawned jewelry, things in there that the Indians would pawn.

Ken: Because they needed money, they'd take just about anything they had. And they had some beautiful pieces.

Marge: You could go in there and buy gorgeous things for not very much money. My mother had one of the heaviest bracelets I've ever seen. It was silver with ten turquoise stones in it. It was spider web turquoise, the good turquoise. It was so heavy, you couldn't wear it. Then she had a nine by twelve Navajo, which you don't even see. I've seen one up at Utah State.

KI: What are they?

Marge: A Navajo rug that's the size of a regular carpet. I didn't ever see another nine by twelve, except for the one up at Utah State. But it was so heavy, you couldn't lift it.

KI: They were made of wool, weren't they?

Marge: Oh, yes, handmade.

Ken: Beautiful.

Marge: They were gorgeous. They were all-vegetable dyes. They didn't buy any dyes. It was all made with weeds and vegetables and all these different things, and they were beautiful colors.

KI: What happened to it?

Marge: My mother sold it to a collector because she was tired of moving it around. It was so heavy, she couldn't stand to move it around. She also sold the heavy jewelry. He made a wonderful buy. She sold them for practically nothing because she was tired of them.

I was so smart that I put a Navajo in the washing machine. The dog had slept on it and I put it in the washing machine. Of course, it came out looking like a towel. I'd been around those things all my life and I just didn't think very much about it. Now I think how stupid I was. Hindsight's wonderful.

KI: You went to live in Salt Lake for a while?

Marge: We lived in Salt Lake until we came out here for one year and I went to school up at the high school here. My father was working out here and he asked if my mother and I wouldn't come out and live that one year, because he wanted to stay out here all that year. He was with New York Life Insurance and he insured so many of the people around here, so we came out and that's when I met Kenneth.

Ken: I met her. I met her over at Ft. Duchesne. My friend, Ralph Ashton, took her out on a date. I took one look at her and I said, "That girl's for me!"

KI: Even though you were with someone else, huh?

Ken: That's right. I said, "That girl's for me!" And, I'll tell you, the first chance I got... When she enrolled in high school she was going through the door going to class and I stopped her and asked her if she could go on a date with me. She went home and talked to her dad and her dad said, "Absolutely not! You're not going to go out with that drunkard and jailbird!"

KI: Is that true?

Marge: That's true, but he was thinking of a different Sowards.

Ken: He was thinking of my dad's cousins and they were jailbirds, but they are nice people. They just drank a lot.

Marge: That was in the days when you asked your father if you could go on a date with so-and-so.

KI: So, how did you convince him to let you go?

Marge: Well, when he found out he was Harmon Sowards' son, then he said, "Oh, that's a different boy than I was thinking of. You may go with him."

Ken: Then they liked me ever since.

KI: Just had to get to know you, huh?

Ken: Yeah. I went up to the University of Utah and she went down to East [High School] and we went together all the time we were there. Then we both went up to the university. Marge was Sweetheart of Sigma Chi and had quite a few honors up there. Then my junior year I had a partial scholarship to go back to Harvard Graduate School of Business. So, we talked it over and decided to get married.

We got married one afternoon and that same afternoon got on the train in a compartment and spent our honeymoon on the train going to Boston. You talk about a couple of hayseeds! We get in Chicago and we get in this taxicab going underneath the Elevated and you have just inches to get through there and Marge sits there and she got kind of scared. Then I looked over at her and she had these big tears rolling down her face. This is just the first day out! And I said, "What's the matter?" And she said, "Oh, I'm homesick!"

Back in those days we had to go clear across town to hit another train in Chicago, and you had to really do it fast, or you wouldn't make it. We always hated that. We went back there and we were in fashion, though. We were in a compartment and we'd go in and eat. Everybody would laugh at us, our ice falling out of our clothes. Everybody would smile at us. We were just like a couple of grinning guinea pigs.

Marge: I've never seen a grinning guinea pig! But that was quite an experience.

Ken: Then, it looked like I was going to go into the service, so I decided I had to come home. We came home like a couple of beggars. We came home on old hard, wooden chairs.

Marge: Chair car.

Ken: Chair car and baloney sandwiches.

Marge: Quite a bit different than the way we went out!

Ken: We had filet mignons and everything when we went back, big steaks, things were pretty good. Then they turned out bad.

KI: Who married you? Did you just go to a justice of the peace?

Marge: No. There was a man in New York Life that was a bishop, I think.

Ken: He was a bishop and he went up in the [LDS] Church. His name was Sterling Sill.

Marge: He married us up at my cousin's house. There was just [Ken's] family and my family there.

Ken: We had a nice wedding. Her folks cried because they were losing her; my folks cried because they were losing me. We cried because we were so happy to go.

KI: When you finally moved back here and settled, what kind of things did you like to do, besides raise your children?

Marge: We loved to picnic and to go up on the mountain. We spent most of our time on the mountain and our children loved it to. So, we would go up there. We'd just take dinner and go up. If I had dinner ready, we'd go up. Then we'd go up and stay a lot of times. We'd just take a tent and go stay. We were fascinated with the mountain.

KI: Was there a particular place? Like Taylor or Diamond?

Ken: Oh, we just went up the Brush Creek Mountain, up here. We just had a great time. It didn't make any difference where we went, what we did, we loved to go on the mountain. Did you notice when you came into town here that everybody refers to it as "the" mountain?

KI: Yes.

Ken: Was that strange to you?

KI: Well, yes, because I always wondered which one they were talking about.

Ken: Yeah. We just say "the mountain." Everybody in the community just says, "Well, I'm going up on the mountain."

KI: Yes, they do. That's interesting.

Marge: I had Girl Scouts. I had a troop of about fifty Girl Scouts. We worked outside in things. That's what I loved doing.

KI: Were you one of the original members of Current Topics Club?

Marge: Not the original. I don't know how old that club is. I should know. Merle Siddoway and a couple of others were original members, but I've been there a long time. It's a wonderful club. Originally, there was the Current Topics Club, which Ken's mother was in, then this was kind of an offshoot from that. It wasn't the same members or anything, but they sponsored Jr. Current Topics. Then we changed the name when we were organized. Then gradually the members in the

original Current Topics got old and it just didn't meet any more. So, we've been meeting ever since.

KI: How long have you been a member?

Marge: How long have I been a member?

Ken: Let's see, honey. We came back here in '45, didn't we? I was Jaycee president in '50 and state president in '51. I think since about '51.

Marge: I was in the Current Topics before you were in Jaycees, wasn't I?

Ken: I don't think so. You couldn't have been because you're not that quick a joiner!

Marge: Well, okay, say ...

Ken: '51.

KI: Fifty years anyway.

Marge: Fifty anyway.

Ken: Oh, yeah, fifty years.

KI: Long time. Did you ever get involved in PTA?

Marge: Oh, yes. I went to PTA, but I was too busy with Girl Scouts and other activities. I went to the meetings.

Ken: And you didn't particularly agree with some of their programs.

Marge: No. I have definite ideas.

KI: Is there anything else? Do you have any hobbies? Tell me about your art collecting, for example, when did you start doing that?

Marge: Well, we got our large art collection from Sri Lanka, Thelma Wright's brother. We paid for part of what he brought over here from Sri Lanka. But I have always been interested in art, and I've always taken art classes. I used to paint quite a bit. I love art. That's something I've always been very interested in. My father was quite an artist. He wasn't trained or anything, but he made some wonderful sketches and things.

KI: By the way, can you tell me the name of your parents? I don't think I ever asked you that.

Marge: Yes. My father's name was Roscoe F. Crandall. My mother was a Wilcken. Not like the

Wilkins here, you spell it with a 'c'.

Ken: The same as Dr. Wilcken. Dr. Wilcken is a relative of Marge's.

Marge: My father ran sheep out here and when World War I stopped, there was not the demand for wool, then the bottom went out of the market, then that's when he went to Ft. Duchesne. Then he left Ft. Duchesne and went to Salt Lake and sold insurance for New York Life.

KI: Is that what he did for the rest of his life then?

Marge: Well, the last part of his life, his father, from Springville, was a road builder, so when Dad retired from New York Life, he went with the road commission. I don't know in what capacity.

Ken: He was an inspector. He was a rock inspector and he had to run the samples of the rocks to see if they had the right consistency.

Marge: He loved that.

Ken: He'd come home after he'd get through and he'd show me what he'd been doing. He was very interested in it, and very interested to let somebody know that he was working and had a good job and he knew what he was doing. He was a great guy. So was Marge's mother. Marge's mother was about five foot eight and she stood straight as a string. She was an absolutely beautiful person.

KI: What was her first name?

Marge: Matilda.

Ken: Everybody called her Matty.

Marge: Everyone called her Matty, so our son named his daughter Matty.

Ken: But Marge's mother was the most kind mother that you can ever expect.

Marge: We both came from wonderful parents.

Ken: And let me tell you, her mother was one of the best cooks that I ever ate a meal from. Her mother could take shoelaces and make a good meal out of them. Most of the time they were having a hard time getting along with funds. For me to be going there when we were going to school was not the right thing to do, because every time I went down there, they had to feed me. A lot of the time they didn't have the food or the money to feed me, yet I just kept going. I wondered about that, but it didn't cause too much of a ruckus because they still liked me.

Marge: Mother was an old-fashioned cook. If anyone was there, she put a little more water in the

soup. She could cook for any number of people even though she didn't have the things to cook with. She always made do.

Ken: She was one good cook.

KI: Did you eat a lot of shoestrings, Ken?

Ken: Oh, yeah!

Marge: They thought he was quite a neat fellow.

KI: I'll bet they did. Paid off in the long run.

Ken: They said they wouldn't take her back if she came home, so it was a good thing they told her that, because she's been with me for 59 years.

KI: Good long time.

Ken: I sure hope we make it to sixty.

KI: Which is when?

Marge: That would be next year. Not this June, but the next.

KI: So, you just had your anniversary.

Ken: Let's see, in '42. June the first, we will have been married sixty years. I don't know whether we will ever make it or not.

KI: Yeah, you will.

Ken: Well, we're kind of teetering. We told you what our names were?

KI: What's that?

Ken: Teeter and Totter. We told you that one of us walks like a duck and the other one walks like a penguin. We're both a fowl pair!

KI: And you're funny, too. You have quite a sense of humor.

End of tape.

